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MISCELLANEOUS

From the Chr. Parlor Mag. for Oct.

Neglect, or the Lesson of a Day.

"Pa," said Emeline to her father, Mr. Vinton, as she threw herself in an evidently vexed mood, upon her sofa, upon returning from church, "Pa, I am sure I should never become a Christian under the preaching of Mr. Taylor. It only hardens my heart. So far as it has any effect, it only shows my mind, makes me unhappy and dissatisfied, so that church-going will become at length positively burdensome."

"And pray my dear what was Mr. Taylor's fault to-day?" replied the father. "I thought the discourse a very superior one. Its statements were clear its arguments and illustrations forcible, its appeals to the heart tender persuasive, and the manner of the preaching was in beautiful keeping with the benevolent spirit of the discourse. For my part I felt, as I have often before, thankful that it was the privilege of myself and family to set under an instructive and faithful ministrant; and I must regret that you do not share in my feelings. Now tell me my dear what has ruffled your peace to-day?"

"Well pa, what I complain of is, that Mr. Taylor made no distinction at all between the best people, if they don't happen to be religious, and the very worst. For instance, from the text to-day, 'How shall we escape if we neglect so great salvation,' I am sure he made out more inattention to the subject of religion to be as criminal and blame worthy as the very worst sins I ever conceived of, and destroyed all distinction among the very different classes of those who have not been converted. Now I am not disposed to be classed with profane swearers, liars, blasphemers and the like, although I admit that thus far I have been a neglecter of religion."

Mr. Vinton was proceeding to reply, when the dinner bell interrupted the dialogue.

At an early hour on Monday morning there was quite a commotion among the young people, occasionally by the arrival of the package of New Year's gifts which always punctuated made its appearance at this season, from their uncle, who was a wealthy merchant in the city of New York, and who having no children of his own, cherished a fond affection for his three nieces the daughters of Mr. Vinton. The arrival of the annual package was to them like the arrival of a treasure, and indeed it never failed to contain a costly and well selected outfit for the year, of articles both of necessity and luxury.

Mr. and Mrs. Vinton were soon summoned from their chamber to preside at the opening of the precious package. There was rich dresses, a cask of jewelry, and various sundries directed to Ella, the eldest, and a choice variety suited to her years, to Clara the youngest, but to the surprise of them all, there was nothing for Emeline, and even in the hasty note which accompanied the presents, no allusion was made to the omission, and her name was not even mentioned. This was most surprising, as she had always been considered the favorite niece. Poor Emeline was so overpowered by her feelings that she burst into tears, and her distress was uncontrollable. She was a tender-hearted, sensitive, yet high-spirited girl. She fondly loved her uncle, and now the painful conviction, that by some means unknown to her, his heart had become alienated, and his interest in her destroyed, fastened in her mind and crushed it to the earth, and the anguish of a life-time, seemed compressed into that hour.

It was, of course, in vain that her kind-hearted sisters insisted upon sharing with her in the most liberal manner, the presents directed to them; and equally in vain did the parents conjecture reasons explanatory to her omission to send to her. She felt that she had been neglected, despised, and she stole to her chamber to give free vent to her feelings.

In the afternoon, the family were called to attend the funeral of a beloved neighbor and friend, who had been cut off in the brightness of youth but a little more than a year after her marriage. Prior to that event, Mary had been a daily visitor in the Vinton family, and was as a daughter and sister; and although, when she became a widow, her interest in her was less frequent, the depth and tenderness of their attachment was in no degree diminished. Slowly and mournfully they entered the house of death, and grouped themselves around the remains of Mary. There she lay in beautiful repose, like an angel overtaken by a dream; or like a fresh creation of life to heaven, only waiting for the breath of life to breathe that breath, and dilate that flowing form, and part those lips, upon which even now seemed to hang some utterance of gentleness and love. Alas! within that tabernacle, the lamp of life has gone out, never to be rekindled; and that frame so beautiful, was attired, not for the gaieties of life, but for the gloom of the grave. Oh, death! thou great reaper of this world's field, thus it is ever. Thou callest the lovely, the tender, the good. Why thy frost and chill, thou strik'st the child amid his playthings, and the young saint kneeling at God's altar, and sparest to fill his three-score and ten, and the reviler of his Maker and the foe of his kind.

The funeral solemnities over, the Vintons who were truly the chief mourners, returned to their homes, severally occupied with reflections befitting the melancholy employment of the afternoon. There a pleasant surprise awaited them. Mr. Vinton, the uncle of whom we have already spoken, had arrived from the city an hour before, and taken possession of the premises, and roused up the parlor fire to a generous glow. Finding, he said, that by some inadvertence of the person charged with sending the annual package of knick-knacks, Emeline's parcel had been omitted, and having, moreover, a little leisure on hand, he had resolved at once to call him-

self the pleasure of an old-fashioned winter evening with those he loved best. The cordial welcomes showered upon him, and the fond kisses of the affectionate girls, effectually dispelled the chilliness of his ride. Poor Emeline's fears and sorrows were of course brought to an end, and she was now the happiest of the group.

The conversation after tea naturally turned to the funeral of Mrs. Ashley, whose many virtues all eagerly dwell upon, and whose death all deplored with profound emotion. Mr. Vinton was much affected. He had known and loved Mary as a child, and had strongly counselled her against accepting Mr. Ashley, whom he also knew thoroughly as a heartless debauchee, unworthy of a woman's confidence. "Have you understood the nature of her disease?" inquired Mr. Vinton. "That seems to have been obscure," replied Mr. Vinton. "I will tell you," said the uncle. "Mary Ashley died of a cancerous growth! Yes," said he, "the man who had vowed to her and to God, to love her truly and only, forsook himself, and lavished his gross affections upon another and an unworthy object. She knew it. In vain was her dwelling supplied with every necessary and with every adornment and luxury. In vain did he look blandly upon her in public. She was an unloved, neglected wife. The consciousness of this was a scourge upon her, and she died a wretched, broken-down creature. The old man wept as he added, in a subdued, solemn undertone: 'Sleep there, pale and weary one, for thou hast long been sleepless, and there none shall disturb thee. Thanks to God, though thou wast a neglected wife, thou wast not a neglected Savior.'"

As he uttered these words Emeline shrieked in an agony of feeling, and for some time lay sobbing on the sofa, unable to speak a word. At length, beckoning her father to her side, she said, "Pa, I understand it." "Understand what, my dear?" "The sermon, pa, Mr. Taylor—the sinfulness of neglect—O, I see it all. Was I not tortured this morning, when apparently our dear uncle had slighted me, and have I not slighted the Savior indeed all my life, when he justly looked for the evidences of my affection? Did our poor Mary live and perish amid all the brightness and bloom of youth, strong with a sense of neglect? And is it nothing to the Savior that I, the poor worm, upon whom he has set his everlasting love, and to the door of whose heart he has so often come knocking till his locks were wet with the dew of the night, that I should regard him with indifference, and repel him with neglect? My eyes are open, and I see that what we call mere neglect, may indeed be cruel and criminal as the murderer's steel. Never again shall it be my plea, that I am only a neglecter of the Savior, and soothe myself with the idea that it involves no positive and flagrant transgression." And they knelt in prayer for a blessing upon the lesson of the day.

FOREIGN NEWS

Arrival of the Steamship Caladonia.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The intelligence received by her is important, and of great interest. A treaty of peace has been concluded between France and Spain and Morocco has been amicably adjusted; the Thaiti question has been finally settled between France and England; Louis Philippe is to visit England; and Daniel O'Connell, the great Irish Agitator, and the other Traversers, have been liberated from prison by the decision of the House of Lords, reversing the decision of the Judges of the Irish Court of Queens Bench. The London Times holds forth in the following language upon this decision:

"The House of Lords has given its decision in the case of Mr. O'Connell, and that decision is a reversal of the judgment of the Court below, in opposition to the opinions of the majority of the Judges, delivered on Monday. The majority in the House of Lords consisted of Lords Deunman, Campbell, and Cottenham, against the Chancellors and Lord Brougham. With respect to the legal points at issue, the law is in such a state that it was, of course, a toss-up which way judgement would be given. It is unusual to go against the opinion of the Judges, and therefore it was naturally expected that the House would agree with that opinion. As it is, they have disagreed with it."

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.—The Queen and Prince Albert left London, on Monday, the 9th ult., for Dundee, in the steam yacht Prince Albert, accompanied by the leading members of the Court, where they arrived on Wednesday, and immediately proceeded to Blair Atholl. The Queen received a hearty cheer when she left the Thames, and an equally hearty greeting on her landing in Scotland.

LOUIS PHILIPPE'S VISIT.—The Morning Chronicle gives some particulars of Louis Philippe's intended visit to England—"His Majesty will leave Treport on the 7th or 8th, by the evening tide, so as to disembark the following day before midday, at Southampton, and, and the same evening to dine at Windsor Castle. The two of his ministers who will accompany King Louis Philippe are, M. Guizot, the minister of Foreign Affairs, and Admiral Macken, the Minister of the Marine. His Majesty will also be attended by the Count de Montalivet, the Intendant of the Civil List, by Baron Fain, the Secretary of the King (who is the son of the celebrated Baron Fain), and by three general officers and four aides-de-camp. Louis Philippe's stay in England will be very short. He will be absent from his own kingdom for more than seven days, and it is not his intention to visit London. We understand, likewise, that it is his Majesty's wish that the visit should be a strictly private one; so that it is probable few or none will be invited to Windsor Castle during his stay but the members of the Court. The King will hold no court during his stay in England."

WHO LIBERATED O'CONNELL?—Considerable difference of opinion exists as to the real author of the Liberator's liberation. At first it was attributed to the three Whig Law Lords in the House of Peers; but this simple and natural account of the matter did not long satisfy the curious inquirers of our age. An ulterior cause, a *primum mobile*, has been sought for. The Morning Chronicle modestly hints that its "leaders" did the job. The National is decidedly of the opinion that the terror of French Democracy was "the cause of this effect." O'Connell, and a majority of his friends, piously attribute it to a special interference of the Virgin Mary, in his behalf; while the graceless Smith O'Brien avows the Epicurean doctrine that it was all owing to "chance." Discordant and irreconcilable though these opinions are, they seem all traceable to a common conviction that the liberation did not take place, like ordinary good-deliveries, "in the course of law."

IRELAND.

LIBERATIONS OF O'CONNELL.

The news of the reversal to the judgment on Mr. O'Connell and his companions was received in Dublin about 5 o'clock on Thursday evening, the 5th ult. Immediately on the arrival of the steamer at Kingston, the whole population was thrown into a state of indescribable excitement. "O'Connell is free," was uttered by thousands of voices, as the people danced about in almost frantic joy. At Dublin the same scene was exhibited, but upon a more extensive scale. At night, tar barrels were lighted in many parts of the city, and had it not been for the interference of some of the leaders, a general illumination would have taken place.

Mr. O'Connell is said to have received intelligence of his release without betraying the least emotion of surprise. Great numbers of his friends waited upon him to offer him their congratulations.

At the weekly meeting of the Repeal association at Dublin the next Monday, Mr. O'Connell explained the course he intended to pursue. He is ready to try the experiment of a Federal Parliament. In the meantime, he proposes the formation of a Preservative Assembly of 300 gentlemen—a sort of House of Lords,—to control the proceedings of the Repeal Association,—the members to purchase seats at 1000 each. His next step is, the impeachment of the Irish Judges and the Attorney General for their conduct of the late trial. He announced his intention of making a "progress" through the English counties to lay the case before the people.

CHINA.—The overland mail brings various statements and speculations from China. It was stated that Keying, who had arrived at Canton, was empowered to negotiate with the American and French Ambassadors,—he being the ablest and keenest diplomatist in the Empire; and that Mr. Cushing would by no means be allowed to proceed to Peking if it could be avoided. Mr. Cushing, has the Frigate Branchwine, the Sloop St. Louis, and the brig Perry at his command. The dates are to June 21.

DISSOLUTION OF THE PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.—The Governor General of Canada has issued a proclamation for the dissolution of the existing Parliament, and summoning a new one, to meet on the 12th of November at Montreal.

FRANCE.

After long denying the fact, the Paris papers admit that the Thaiti question between the French and English Governments is settled. The *Courier Francais* states that 25,000 francs will be Mr. Pritchard for the outrage inflicted upon him by M. D'Aubigny. Capt. Bruat has succeeded to the rank of Capitaine de Vaisseau of the first class.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

The war between France and Morocco is at an end. The Sultan has given way, and dreading the power he has provoked, sues for terms. The telegraphic dispatches transmitted by the Prince de Joinville from Tangier on the 10th inst. state that "The Moorish Government has demanded peace. The fleet arrived at Tangier this day. The Governor of the town came on board to renew his demand. Our conditions have been signified and accepted, and the treaty signed. During the day the Consulate General has been re-established, and its flag saluted by the town. Orders to cease all hostility, and to leave the island of Mogador, will be dispatched this afternoon."

This intelligence, which has been most favorably received in France, has been also gratefully received in England, as it will prevent any possible chance of a collision between the two countries.

GREECE.

M. Mavrocordato and his colleagues resigned office on the 20th ult., and M. Coletti was authorized by the King to form a new Administration. An amnesty has been published in favor of the persons engaged in the insurrectionary movements in Acarnania and Western Greece, in May and June last, with certain exceptions.

The accounts from Athens, in the French journals, give the following as the composition of the new Ministry:—Colletti, Minister of the Interior, and *ad interim*, of Foreign Affairs and Public Instruction; Etaxa, Finance, and *ad interim*, Marine, Travellers, War; and Balbiti, Justice. Colletti is considered the head of the French party in Greece. Public tranquility, which had been disturbed by the elections, had been restored by the King, who went among the crowd and exhorted to peaceful demeanor. It appears, however, that, in one of the riots, a man was killed and several were wounded.

☞ The Revenue of the port of N. Y. for September is \$2,480,806 70.

POPULATION OF BUFFALO.—We learn from Mr. Horatio N. Walker, that, according to his census, completed a short time since, the population of Buffalo is 26,503. This is a large and gratifying increase since 1840, when, according to the census of that year, it was 18,242.

WHO ARE THE DEMOCRATS?—Every surviving member of the New York electoral college which cast the vote of that State for Thomas Jefferson, is now in favor of Clay and Frelinghuysen.

☞ The Locofocos are the certainly the most versatile party that ever existed. At the South they are for "Texas and Slavery;" at the North for "Dorr and Liberty!"

☞ One of the Dorr meetings in Rhode Island has resolved, that Dorr, who is in the penitentiary, is at this moment the Governor of Rhode Island. The vagabonds had better meet again and resolve that the penitentiary is the State Capitol, and that the rest of the convicts are Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Senator, and Representatives.

THE GALAXY.

MIDDLEBURY, VT.

Wednesday, Oct. 16, 1844.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.



For Presidential Electors,
JEDEDIAH H. HARRIS, } At large.
JOHN PECK.
CALVIN TOWNSELEY, 1st Dis.
CARLOS COOBLIDGE, 2d Dis.
BENJAMIN SWIFT, 3d Dis.
ERASTUS FAIRBANKS, 4th Dis.

ELECTION, November, 12th.

THE PROSPECT IN NEW YORK.

There is at present much anxiety about the result of New York election. It is indeed the battle ground of the Union, and the Loco Focos know that if this State is lost to them, their hopes must vanish. Hence arises the anxiety to put forth every possible exertion to carry the State, by raising Hickory poles, Polk stalks, and holding large Mass meetings. But a little examination of facts may help to do away some honest fears of the less informed of the Whig party on this subject.

It is a fact that the Loco Focos were as sure of electing Van Buren in 1840, as they are now of electing James K. Polk.

It is a fact that the New York Loco-Foco State Convention of 1840 did make their estimate at 3,500 majority for Van Buren in November of that year.

It is a fact, that instead of Van Buren getting the estimated majority in his favor, it was 13,290 in favor of Gen. Harrison, making a difference from their estimation of 16,790 votes.

It is a fact, that although the Loco Focos have carried that State at the three last State elections, it has been with 4,465 less votes than were given to Van Buren in 1840 notwithstanding the increase of population and voters in the State.

It is a fact, that the last Loco-Foco State Convention at Syracuse with all their enthusiasm, Hickory poles and Polk stalks, did not even brag of a majority for Polk, Dallas and Wright, of over 8,750.

It is a fact, that unless they have estimated nearer the truth than they did in 1840, they will be beaten by 2,040 votes. No mistake!!

It is a fact, that in making the last estimate at Syracuse they predicted that ten counties each of which gave Harrison a majority in 1840, and all the ten a majority of 3995 would be balanced in Nov. 1844.

It is a fact, that they do estimate that 11 other counties all Whig in 1840 giving a majority of 2,891 will in Nov. give Polk and Dallas a majority of 4,800.

It is a fact, that they did estimate that three other counties, Dutchess, Oneondaga, and Seneca, which gave Van Buren in 1840 only 17 majority would give Polk and Dallas 1,100 majority.

It is a fact, that in the estimation of that Convention the eighth Senate district, which gave Harrison 11,941 majority, would give Fillmore and Clay only 7,400.

Judging then from the manner in which the Locos in New York have made their estimates, every reader must be satisfied that no reliance can be placed upon them. Nor do we believe that the nomination of Silas Wright will prove any essential advantage to the party in the Presidential canvass. Every intelligent Whig in the State regards Mr. Wright with the sternest repugnance, and as the most dangerous foe to the country, they will battle him to the very last effort of their strength. Indeed the Whigs in New York are making the most gigantic efforts to carry the State, and if they are not successful it will be attributable to no lack of effort on their part. And we believe that a majority of thousands will attest the glory of the Whig victory in 1844.

THE STEAMER WHITEHALL.—This charming steamer, we understand, has again taken her place in the line. During the past summer, she has undergone great repairs, and is not now surpassed in elegance, speed, and safety. Captain G. Lathrop is her commander.

LAUNCH OF FRANCIS SALTS.—The mysterious Steamer which has been building at Whitehall for nobody knows who, under the direction of Thomas A. Collyer was launched last week. It is a strong and beautiful vessel.

☞ EASTMAN is a veritable Rip-Van-Winkle. Last week he published a Speech of Mr. Webster which that gentleman pronounced 30 years ago. His free trade notions are the very thing for the free trade Editor of the Age. He has not probably yet learned that a new edition has long since been published, (revised and corrected by the author), from which Eastman's favorite British free trade notions are expunged.

What would be fairer in Major Eastman than to let his readers see it?

ADDRESS OF LIBERTY MEN.

The Ann Arbor (Mich.) Journal contains the following address by twenty-four Abolitionists of the county of Washtenaw. All the signers are respectable citizens. Mr. Edmonds has been at different periods the Abolition candidate for Senator and Representative, and Mr. Barker for Supervisor of his town:—

The undersigned, members of the Liberty party in the State of Michigan, (some of us having given it our hearty co-operation and support since its first organization,) have been so strongly convinced of the fearful sin of slavery, and so deeply impressed with its evil influence upon our institutions, that we have sundred old political ties and connected ourselves with a party whose object has been and is the overthrow of slavery in our country. Political organization, if not the only, was in our judgement, the most efficient means of reaching the evil which we wished to remove.

But a new question connected with slavery now presents itself. The Annexation of Texas to the United States, if carried out, we fear by a majority of the people of the slaveholding States, and is warmly advocated by one of the political parties of the Northern region.

Formerly our contest was with "Slavery as it is;" now we are compelled to encounter the new issue, of the extension of Slavery by the Annexation of new Slave domains. Abolitionists, desirous of the eventual destruction of the Slave system within our present national limits, we feel equally determined to prevent its extension by the acquisition of additional Slave Territory. The one is as much our duty as the other, and if to secure one of these objects, we are compelled temporarily to abandon the vigorous prosecution of the other, we do not perceive how we expose ourselves to the charge of inconsistency, or why we are not strictly in the line of our duty.

The immediate overthrow of Slavery in the District of Columbia, in the Territories of the United States, or in the Slave States of the Union, by the direct action and influence of the Liberty Party, it is idle to expect. But it may be in the power of our party, by giving a proper direction to our votes to prevent the Annexation of Texas, and the sanction of the government from being extended to Texas as Slavery. To do this, however, we must make the sacrifice of voting for a Presidential candidate who is himself a slaveholder. We must cast our suffrages for Henry Clay, relying, as we implicitly do, on his long tried character for integrity, for the fulfillment of his pledge, if elected President of the United States, that he will on this question, participate the will of the people, nor give his sanction to any scheme connecting the political destinies of the two countries, that shall not have received the general approval of the nation.

Influenced by the same feelings of hostility to the extension of Slavery by the Annexation of Texas, we might maintain our present relations to the Liberty party, and cast our vote for Mr. Birney. But could we do so, and still reflect, in the event of Mr. Polk's election, the Annexation of Texas, and the sanction of this Government being extended to Texas Slavery, that we could, but for the pride of the party would not prevent this result? If we can prevent such a consummation, and do not, who among us can shield himself from the reproaches of his violated conscience?

If Mr. Clay shall be elected to the Presidency, the cause of Slavery, which it is our great object to exterminate, from our own land, and from the world, will not, under his administration, be extended to a foreign country, upheld by the power, and sanctioned by the authority of this nation. Entertaining such convictions, and feeling confident that the election of Mr. Polk would be hailed as the grand decision of the nation, in favor of the immediate annexation of Texas, and the consequent extension of the domain of slavery, under the fostering care and protection of our own government, we do not hesitate to avow to the world our intention of voting for Henry Clay for the next President of the United States.

Robert Edmunds, Saline.
Jacob B. Sumner, "
Peter Turner, "
Eli H. Swan, "
Edgar Webb, "
Geo. J. Barker, Manchester.
Cornelius T. Lyon, "
W. H. Palmer, "
William Dorr, "
Trowbridge Surdam, "
Thos. S. Ingraham, "
B. R. Root, "
J. A. Braker, Manchester.
Amasa Gillett, Sharon.
John L. Row, "
Henry Row, "
Gilbert Row, "
J. P. Gillett, "

Jared Hatch, Sullivan.
Jonas Titchell, "
James G. Bisbee, "
William A. Davis, "
Tully C. P. Fenn, "
Russell Palmer, Lima.

(24.)

POLK PROTECTION.

Is it not settled and admitted, says the Tribune, that Ezekiel Polk grandfather of James K. Polk, did take a Protection under Cornwallis at the time the British Army overran North Carolina during the Revolution. What was a British Protection? Mr. Polk's apologists say it was Protection from *Troy vengeance*, and that Polk took it to preserve his property from confiscation. But if Polk still adhered to the American cause, we do not see how he could ask, or Cornwallis could give him any special Protection—any other Protection than such as every citizen in a temporarily subjugated district receives of course from a commander in civilized warfare. If Polk had been with the gallant little band which still rallied around the standards of Marion and Sumpter, awaiting in the wilds and fastnesses the arrival of reinforcements from the North to re-establish the Whig ascendancy, there would have been no chance for or thought of obtaining "Protection" from Cornwallis.

But what was a Protection? Did any man ever hear of the British commanders in our Revolutionary struggle granting a Protection to any but such as renounced the Whig cause? We never did. The Louisville Journal copies from Steedman's History of American War, the following oath which was required to be taken by all who applied for British Protection, viz:—

"I [Ezekiel Polk] of the State of [North Carolina] hereby make oath, on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that I will adhere to the cause of my lawful sovereign, his Majesty, George the III. King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, acknowledging that he is the true and lawful sovereign of these American Colonies, now in a state of revolt, and throwing up my commission in the rebel army; and I will give no aid, no protection or countenance to the rebels now bearing arms against their lawful sovereign, but will faithfully fulfill in all things the duty which I as good subject owe to his Majesty, George the III. aforesaid, King, &c., and which all the people of these Colonies owe to said George the III. their lawful sovereign, so help me God."

This is rather more explicit and plain spoken than anything we now get on the subject of Protection from James K., but no more so than his fulminations against Protection always up to the present year. Need we say again that we do not at all oppose Mr. Polk on account of what his grandfather did? We seek but to expose the impudence and falsehood of the claim set up by his champions in his biography and elsewhere of Revolutionary merit in his ancestry. That is a cheat and shall be exposed.—*Vermont Journal.*

BUSHROD TAYLOR, Esq. of Winchester, Virginia, who long ago offered to bet \$8,000 on Henry Clay's election against \$8,000 on Polk, writes on the 19th inst. that he has not yet seen the face of a customer. Mr. John C. Rives of The Globe went over and bet him \$500 on Polk, \$500 on Pennsylvania, and \$500 that he would get eleven States, but said nothing of taking that \$10,000. Mr. Taylor offered him \$1,000 more on Pennsylvania and \$1,000 more on Clay, but Mr. Rives said he had bet enough. Mr. Taylor gives notice that he has the \$10,000 still in his pocket, and has bet \$8,000.

As we don't care about betting or meddling with bets, we state these facts to show our Loco Foco braggers where they can get fire to four on Clay whenever they shall not be able to obtain greater odds at home.

☞ For several months, a very prominent Whig of Nashville has had \$30,000 on deposit in the Nashville bank, which he has been offering to the betting Loco Focos in sums to suit themselves. He has done so upon the general result of the Presidential election, or dollar for dollar upon the result in Tennessee. Thus far, the only portion of \$30,000 that has been taken is the \$3,000, against which the Loco Foco Convention at Nashville, for the sake of appearance, mustered enough to stake \$1,500 upon the general result. Not a farthing can any of the Tennessee Loco Focos be induced to hazard upon their own bet, but Mr. Polk's own State, is it strange, that men, who have no hope of their candidate's carrying his own State, haven't sense enough to relinquish the contest.—*Louisville Jour.*

☞ There are 46 lodges of Odd-Fellows in Massachusetts; 16 in Maine; 4 in Rhode Island; 6 in New Hampshire; 13 in Connecticut, comprising 3388 members. The Lodges in Boston number 2376 members.

☞ The Mormons have established a paper in the City of New York, entitled "The Prophet." It goes strong for Polk; so do the "Dorrites, the Free Traders, the Southern Disunionists, and the Empire Club of New York."

☞ An Editor out West complains that he lost a case in Court, was kicked by his lady love, received a gentle flogging from a brother editor, had a tooth drawn, lost twenty dollars, and had his note protested, all on the same day.

☞ THE SPIRIT OF GAMBLING.—A pugilist named Shelton, after a day's pleasure at Hampton, England gambled away his money and cloths at pitch and toss, upon which he tossed with his companion to see which should hang himself—the survivor to have the money and cloths of the loser, the lot again fell upon Shelton, who actually borrowed sixpence to purchase the halter and then fulfilled his agreement. A watchman came up at the moment and cut him down, for which service the poor fellow was knocked down by Shelton in the excess of his indignation at the interference. He was tried for the assault, and deservedly sentenced to three months imprisonment.—*True Sun.*

THE PROFESSIONS.

The N. Y. Sun says there are hundreds of lawyers and physicians in this city, who are absolutely starving for lack of practice! Many of them leave for the West, where their means are entirely gone, but even there the plea of the one and the pills of the other do not "go down." Every little village, from

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Of every description will be neatly and
fashionably executed, at short notice.

Buffalo to Milwaukee is overstocked already with quacks and pettifoggers. But still there are hundreds of young men studying to become such, in this portion of the country. Fools that they are!—why do they not throw off their broad-cloths, drop their dandyified airs, and go to farming, or to some mechanic's bench? In the latter case, they might attain a good living, and lead a life of usefulness; as what they aim to be, they will probably die "fashionable" and famished. Plague take those adepts of society, we say, which pronounce no employment respectable but laziness, no persons of either sex respectable whose merit does not principally consist in empty puffs, huge bustles, or well-trimmed whiskers, no family respectable whose members ever engage in productive labor. "Respectable," forsooth! by the authority of what lexigrapher is such a definition given to a word that thrusts crowds of young sap-heads into a profession of mercantile life.—*Asylum Journal.*

THE FITCHBURG RAILROAD.—This road is completed as far as Acton, 27 miles from Boston. The Bunker Hill Aurora says, that so far, the route has proved very level, and generally favorable for the location of such a work, and is equally so for the rest of the distance to Fitchburg. Directors have determined to issue new stock to the amount of \$230,000, to be divided among the present stockholders. The market value of the shares at this time is about ten per cent. above par.

Distances on Proposed Railroad routes.
From Boston to Fitchburg, 43 miles.
" Fitchburg to Burlington, 68 "
" Burlington to Rutland, 69 "
" Rutland to Burlington, 65 "
250 "

From Boston to Fitchburg, 43 miles.
" Fitchburg to Rutland, 68 "
" Rutland to Burlington, 65 "
250 "

From Boston to Fitchburg, 43 miles.
" Fitchburg to Rutland, 68 "
" Rutland to Burlington, 65 "
250 "

From Boston to Concord, N. H. 76 miles.
" Concord to Lebanon, 70 "
" Lebanon to Burlington, 103 "
249 "

[The above are as given by Hon. Salms Hale of Keene.]

THE SHEEP IMMIGRATION.—If representations made by us are correct, the rush of Sheep to Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Missouri is a perfect tornado. Of the numbers brought in, no estimate can be formed. We are told that more are driving into the South and middle of this State, than into the North. The demand for them has been so large upon Ohio, that we were told by a buyer who had just returned, that the prices demanded had risen one hundred per cent in a very few weeks. The production of a stable whose transportation will not eat up all the profits of its production will form a new era for Illinois.—*Chicago Farmer.*

WAR IN THE WEST.—The St. Louis New Era of Sept. 23 reiterates the assertion that Governor Ford has ordered out 2500 of the Illinois militia, to operate against the citizens of Warsaw and Hancock counties—for the alleged protection of the Mormons. It was reported at St. Louis that the militia were actually on their march to Hancock.

☞ The Black Tariff of the Whigs has, according to the Post, increased the revenue of the Port of Boston, the sum of \$2,860,473 63 in one year.

☞ Judge White of Connecticut, who was President of the Tyler Baltimore Convention, is to be U. S. Consul at Liverpool.—The fees of the office are about \$17,000 annually.

HON WILLIE P. MANGUM.—We regret to learn from the Hillsboro' Recorder, that Judge Mangum is still seriously indisposed at his residence on Flat river.

A BRAZEN FORGERY.